# SECOND EDITION | bate on the subject of Mr. Disraeli's compro-mise amendments to the original Derby Reform

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE PEACE.

Reform Agitation in Parliament.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

THE LUXEMBOURG QUESTION SETTLED AND PEACE BECURED BY GUARANTEE-PRUSSIA TO EVACU-ATR THE FORTRESS AND THE WORKS TO BE RAZED-THE TERRITORY OF THE GRAND DUCKY NEUTRALIZED UNDER RULE OF HOLLAND, ETC. London, May 9 .- The representatives of the

great powers commissioned to the Peace Congress in this city reassembled in session this afternoon, after the adjournment which took place on Tuesday and continued over Wednes The second meeting has proved a success with reference to the difficult and important subject which the plenipotentiaries have been called upon to treat as between France and Prussia, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and

By the recorded minutes of the Congress,
Luxembourg remains under the role of the
King of Holland. The neutralization of the territory of the Grand Duchy will be guaranteed by the great powers of Europe. The fortress of Luxembourg will be evacuated by the Prassian troops, and razed to the ground. No troops will be retained within the territory of Luxembourg except a force which may be necessary to maintain order and preserve the peace.

The pressure which was exerted on the plenipotentiaries in the Congress by the defiant attitude which the opposing powers-France and Prussia-maintained towards each other, combined with the knowledge which the members had of the great war preparations which were being carried on on the Continent, led to a very speedy action on the part of the Conference re-

There now remain, merely, the official and executive details of the proceedings to be settled, which will be done in due form and speedily. The treaty of settlement, which will of course be properly named and intitled, will be signed on Friday or Saturday next.

THE NEWS IN PARLIAMENT.

BARL DERBY'S ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, ETC.

LONDON, May 9 .- The House of Lords met in session this evening. Soon after the assemblage of the Peers, Earl Russell rose and asked a question of the Cabinet with reference to the pros-pect of a settlement of the Luxembourg diffi-

culty by the Peace Congress.

Earl Derby, replying to the question of Earl Russell, said that the Conference, or Peace Congress on the Luxembourg question, met in session to-day, and he believed judging from the official reports of the proceedings which had reached him, that all the existing difficulties would be immediately overcome by negotiation. No treaty, nothing, in fact, had been yet signed, but there remained no doubt that the peace of Europe had been practically secured,

# THE PEACE GUARANTEE.

LORD STANLEY'S ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS-WHAT ENGLAND GUARANTEES-THE SITUATION CRITICAL, AND PROMPT ACTION RE-

LONDON, May 9. - The House of Commons assembled this evening. Mr. Labouchere alluded to the Peace Congress negotiations, and in-quired if the English Government intended to guarantee the neutrality of Luxembourg without first taking the opinion of Parliament on such an important subject and so serious an official proceeding?

Lord Stanley, Foreign Secretary, replying on behalf of the Cabinet, said the members of the Prace Conference had met in session for the second time to-day, and although he could not at present enter into a detail of the proceedings, he might report that a substantial arrangement had been arrived at in the Conference on all the matters in dispute, so that an amicable settle-ment of the Luxembourg question was practically realized at this moment. (Loud cheers followed the announcement,)

Lord Stanley proceeded to say that he congratulated the House of Commons, and congratulated the country at large, on the fact that the good sense and moderation of the powers primarily interested as parties in the Luxem-bourg difficulty had had the effect of arresting the unspeakable calamities which would ensue to the people from a European war.

With respect to the part taken by her Ma-jesty's Government in the matter, the Cabinet acted in accordance with constitutional usage in their ministerial responsibility as the official advisers of the Crown and Sovereign, which responsibility, as well as the reasons which induced them to undertake it, they were ready to vindicate to Parliament, and before the country. The matter had become very critical. Ministers were informed every moment, by telegraph and otherwise, of the increasing gravity of the case, so he (Lord Stanley) could not take upon himself to postpone or delay an amendment desired by all the parties interested and proposed in the Conference-when by so doing he would most likely prevent altogether the maturing and giving expression to the

With reference to the guarantee of the neutrality of Luxembourg, he (Lord Stanley) regretted to observe that the House of Commons should show a susceptibility with regard to the action of the Cabinet, for he also voted the guarantee. The members of the House were aware that England and-what was an uncommon occurrence-the remainder of the great powers who were parties to the Luxembourg and Belgo-Holland treaty of the year 1839, had ansolutely guaranteed the territory of Luxem-bourg to the King of Holland at that time.

What the Government had now done was merely to adapt that guarantee to the present circumstances of the case, and render it effica-cious in view of the changes which had taken place in the Germanic Confederation. Minis-ters had not extended, but, on the contrary, had rather limited the guarantee incurred in 1839, and by that sction contracted the responsibility which the country sustained under it.

The present negotiations would be brought to a conclusion within the space of a few days, then the whole of the papers connected with the proceedings of the London Peace Congress of 1867 would be laid before Parliament. (Loud cheering followed the close of Lord

# THE DERBY REFORM BILL.

EXCITING DEBATE ON THE DISTABLE COMPROMISE AMENDMENTS-MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. BRIGHT IN FIERCE OPPOSITION-THE ISSUE DOUBTFUL, RTC. ETC.

LONDON, May 9 .- In the House of Commons, this evening, members were spraged in a de- | ferred upon them.

Mr. Gladstone, ex-Chancellor of the Ex-chequer, delivered a powerful speech against the amendments and in opposition to the Government policy.

The debate is very animated and the House excited. A division is expected to take place to-night. The issue of the division is doubtful. If the Derby Cabinet is defeated, the Premier will certainly dissolve the Parliament and appeal to the people by a general election.

THE DIVISION-CLOSING SPERCHES OF GLADSTONE AND BRIGHT-REPLY OF THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER-THE DIVISION-GOVERNMENT MAJORITY SIXTY-SIX.

LONDON, May 10-130 A.M.—During the close of the debate in the House of Commons on the the Disraeli compromise reform amendments, Mr. Gladstone said the Government bill was a shallow, transparent, and dissimulating pre-tense of a measure for the extension of the franchise, and he despaired of its ever being

Mr. John Bright delivered a speech, in which he declared that the Derby bill was the most unjust and offensive measure ever submitted to the Commons of England.
Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Disraeli defended the

made a good or beneficial one by amendment in

Government bill and plan.
The debate closed after the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Strangers were then excluded from the house, and the division taken. When the doors were opened it was declared that the vote was for the Government bill thus:-For Government, 322; against, 256, Majority for Government, 66. The announce ment of the result was received with loud and protracted cheering from the ministerial

THE REFORM AGITATION. CONDUCT OF THE CABINET TOWARDS THE LEAGUERS

IN HYDE PARK-THE HOME SECRETARY TEN-DERS HIS RESIGNATION, ETC.

London, May 3.—In the House of Lords this evening, Earl Derby, in reply to a question and remarks of Earl Cowper with reference to the Reform Leaguers' out-door meeting held in Hyde Park on Monday, the 7th instant, said that he, as head of the Cabinet, took upon himself fully the responsibility attaching to the course pursued by the Government on the occasion. Sir Robert Walpole, he said, had tendered his resignation of the office of Home

A debate ensued on the subject of the Hyde Park demonstration of the reformers, in the course of which Earl Russell and Earl Grey censured the course and conduct of the Government in severe terms.

#### FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Sentence of Wentz, the Bank Defaulter. [SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, May 11 —Samuel H. Wentz, charged with embezzling from the National Mechanics' Bank, and who confessed his guilt,

Mechanics' Bank, and who comessed his guilt, was sentenced to-day by Judge Giles, in the United States District Court, to six years' im-prisonment in the City Jail. The Judge made touching remarks, and made the sentence so moderate because of the prisoner's age, family, etc. He was taken immediately to jail. His entire defalcations in the bank amounted to three hundred and seventeen thousand dollars.

The Boston Alcohol Frauds.

Boston, May 10 .- All the parties implicated in the late alcohol frauds in Boston, discovered and prosecuted by Special Agent Stagg, of the Treasury Department, have been convicted in the United States Court, and bound over for further trial. The evidence against them is

# Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, May II.—Stocks strong; Chicago and Rock Island, 89%; Reading, 103%; Canton, 43%; Erie, 63%; Cleveland and Toledo, 11%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 72%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96%; Michigan Central, 19%; Michigan Southern, 67%; New York Central, 19%; Missouri 68, 95%; Hudson River, 98, U. S. Pive-twenties, 1862, 168%; do. 1884, 165%; do. 1885, 166; new Issue, 167%; Ten-fordes, 29%; Seven-thirties, first issue, 166%; ai others, 167%, Money, 5 per cent. Sterling Exchange, 199%;611.—Cotton firmer; sales at 27%; 625c. Flour advanced 190; 6500 barreis sold; State, \$1140,6014-69; Ohio, \$1390,6016; Western, \$1446,604-79; Southern, \$159,6018. Wheat quiet; 4000 bushels sold; California, \$36%; Corn dull and declined ic. Oats firm; 21,0000,0018,000 bushels sold; 1000 bushels sold at 17,607-5c. Beef steady. Pock quiets new Mess, \$2118,6023-25. Lard firm in barreis at 122,6018%,c. Whisky quiet.

# PRIVACY OF THE DEAD

A writer in the Saturday Review describes the manner in which a hero's life is picked to pieces so soon as he is in his grave. Newspapers hunt down "characters" at the clubs. evening parties, etc., and regale their readers on the length of one hero's hair, and the whiteness of another hero's teeth. But such impertinences are blamed and discountenanced by educated men and women. Our writer

"As soon, however, as a hero dies he loses his claim to the protection of good manners. Naked the literary giant comes into the world, and naked he goes out of it. He leaves behind, for the inspection of the world at large, his character and his clothes, his manners and conversation, the cut of his coat and the color of his hair, his acquaintances, his amours, and the exact shade of his theological opinions. All that be has had or enjoyed in life becomes the property of the literary harpies of the next age. Nobody thinks it wrong or indecorous to study the minutise of his appetite, or his per-

The slaves of the lamp of one generation are always busy over the private affairs of their predecessors, the slaves of the lamp of the gene-ration before. Not to know the chronological order of Lord Byron's intrigues, the secret history of Mr. Shelley's marriages, or the authentic details of Mr. Coleridge's opium-eating, is a sort of blot upon one's literary cultivation. The thoroughly educated man is as much at home at Mr. Fox's dinner table as at his own. For the clave of the large when he is huried. For the slave of the lamp, when he is buried, there is no more privacy. The more secluded has been his life, the greater the crowd which flocks to him when he is dead, and inquisitive biographers think no more of taking up their permanent quarters among his papers than the

active tourist does of picnicking at the Pyra-mids or on the site of the Veil. "An eminent Lord Chancellor is said to have once told the late Lord Campbell that his "Lives of the Chancellors' had succeeded in adding an additional terror to death. It may perhaps reasonably be doubted whether contem-porary fame is an adequate compensation for the prospect of having one's life and letters subected to the curious scrutiny of posterity. The two greatest poets that the world has ever known are singular in being an exception to the lot of their fraternity. Nobody knows any-thing about Shakespeare, and Homer—If there ever was a Homer—may, at all events, lay claim to the proud distinction of having successfully baffled the erudite efforts of biographers. But with few exceptions, most great writers have been so dug over and explored that any privacy which they may have desired during their lives is utterly lost and sacrificed at their decease."

There is some consolation, however, the writer continues, to be found in the fact that the dead whose privacy we overhaul so unceremoniously have usually died in profound ignorance of the publicity that was to be con-

### RICHMOND.

THE TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE TO PRESIDE—THE PRISONER TO BE SENT TO RICHMOND TO-DAY-NO DEMON-STRATION BY THE PROPLE TO BE ALLOWED.

RICHMOND, May 10 .- It seems impossible to ascertain positively whether Davis will be tried or not. To-day, in conversation, Judge Under-wood said that if the trial did not take place it would be because the attorneys on one side or the other were not ready to proceed; that the Court was ready, and the Chief Justice would preside. On the other hand, Mr. Chandler, the District Attorney, expresses doubts as to whether the trial will take place,

It is asserted by one party that the Execu-tive Department does not desire Davis to be tried at all, while it is anxious that he shall be released from military custody, and the respon-sibility for his further detention or his admission to ball shall be thrown upon the Judiciary As the programme is now arranged, the coun sel for the Government will not resist the discharge of the prisoner from military custody, who will, in that event, be at once arrested upon a bench-warrant under the Norfolk indictment; which being done, and Government counsel professing themselves not ready for trial, they will not resist the application on behalf of the prisoner for admission to bail-authority for which is found in the act of September 24, 1789. But to-night Mr. Chandler proceeds to Washing-ton to mee. Attorney-General Stanbery and Mr. Everts, where to-morrow they will have a fur-ther consultation with the Government, and the three will in any event reach this city on

Sunday evening with a course of procedure finally marked out.

The declaration of Judge Uuderwood that Judge Chase will preside, makes it probable that if the latter is not here on Monday, as now seems likely to be the case, the whole matter may be postponed until his arrival.

The extension of the case o

The statement that the Grand Jury have indicted the proprietors of certain newspapers in utterly without foundation. steps to that end have or will be taken. To-day the Grand Jury, after consultation with General Schoneld, refused to indict the street-car con-ductor for the ejection of the negro Scott on

Friday last.

Bavis will be brought up by special boat tomorrow, the purpose to bring him by regular
boat having been abandoned. Rooms for his
reception are being prepared at the Spotts-

General Schofield and Mayor Mayo have requested the various newspapers to notify the people not to assemble on the streets upon the arrival of Mr. Davis, as no demonstration of any kind nor any crowd will be allowed. General Schofield has just received a despatch

from the fort to have carriages at Rocketts tomorrow evening for General Burton and Jeffer-son Davis and wife. Davis will occupy the same room at the Spottswood that he did when he first came here as President of the Confederacy. There is a rumor in circulation that he will arrive to night, but it is apparently unfounded. -N. Y. Times.

#### CONDITION OF THE CITY.

THE RECENT RIOT-MORE TROUBLE EXPECTED. WASHINGTON, May 10.-From Richmond today I iesrn that the disturbance of yesterday is the subject of deep and earnest discussion among all classes there. Those having the interest and welfare of the community at heart are grateful that riot and bloodshed, which would probably inaugurate a war of races, was averted. The whites generally regret the occurrence though they feel absolved from any blame by non-participation in it, the whole being mainly attributable to the negroes, who, under the influence of incendury politicians, are not to be controlled. The forbearance of the police in not using their firearms is commendable.

The effective manner in which the military dispersed the mob. under the order of General Schofield, exasperated the negroes to such a degree that they now yow vengeance against the 11th United States Infantry, who on some future occasion are to be roughly dealt with. It is feared that the expected arrival of Davis in Richmond will be the signal for a riot which will exceed in atrocity any of the pre vious riots in the South. It has lately manifest that the negroes have been for some time seeking the difficulty that culminated yes-

terday.

The following additional intelligence has just been received from Richmond, Va.:—This even-ing, at the African church, there was a large and demonstrative meeting of negroes, ostensi-bly to ratify a convention field last month, but in reality to fisten to demagogues. Confiscation was, as usual, greeted with the loadest demonstrations of approval, and one of the Boston orators could have had his policy conveniently carried out when he told his colored hearers, after protecting the life of Judge Underwood, to hold high carnival. After his departure the negroes, if agreeably disposed, might be apt to hold such kind of carnival as would result in

pillage and massacre.

The negroes still feel very excited over the events of last evening. Quite a number of them have been discharged from employment in the hotels and restaurants of the city, who were engaged in the disturbance. The white citizens are feeling nervous at the consequences likely to flow from the triumph of the negroes over the law and the police.
Judge Underwood, Hunnicutt, and all those

white men who have been insidiously exciting the negroes to insurrection, are clearly responsible for the proceedings of yesterday. - V. Y.

MAMMATICAL GYMNASTICS.—Mr. Beecher, in s new story, accomplishes the hitherto unparalleled feat in syntax of using a personal pronoun in the opening paragraph of Chapter III., while the antecedent remains in the middle of Chapter II. Thus:- "Rachel Liscomb, daughter of Deacon Liscomb, looked at him one day as they walked home from meeting, with a look he never got over." No clue to the person who was looked at is given short of the preceding chapter as aforesaid. Mr. Beecher's rhetoric is equally slovenly. His most partial admirer cannot claim any majesty or sublimity for the figure he thus expresses, "Is the soul confused? Why not, when the divine spirit rolling clear across the aerial ocean breaks upon the heart's shore with all the mystery of heaven!" The picture presented is the spirit of love going through the process of reaching a chosen heart, not by the old pagan mode of arrow-shooting, but by the modern plan of rolling, finally breaking by concussion on the shore of the viscus aimed at. We doubt if even Sir Boyle Roche could have accomplished a greater mixture of metaphor in the same number of lines. We regret to add that the first instalment of the story shows that Mr. Beecher has not succeeded in overcoming his old habit in the pulpit, so charmingly noted in the Ledger advertisements-the habit of keeping back his best things. So the public must hope and keep on buying the paper in the firmness of faith.

Signs of the Times .- A letter from Vienna says that an old Austrian huntsman has called the attention of sporting men and agriculturists to the fact that woodcocks are this year nearly three times as numerous as in previous seasons, and this is prognosticated as a sure sign of great agricultural fertility and abundant wine harvest,

#### . THE PRIZE RING.

PIGHT BETWEEN ELLIOTT AND DAVIS, IN CANADA-STAKES, \$2000-ROUNDS, NINE-TIME, BLEVEN MINUTES-BLLIOTT THE WINNER BY A POUL-FIEHT BETWEEN FITZGERALD AND REED IN COLORADO-STAKES, \$1000-ROUNDS, NINTY-SIX-TIME, ONE HOUR AND FORTY-PINE MINUTES -REED THE WINNER.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 10.—The steamer City of Sandusky left this haroor last evening at ten minutes past 11 o'clock, for parts unknown, with about three hundred passengers on board, bound to witness the long-talked-of battle between Jimmy Ellott, of New York, and William Davis, of California, for \$1000 a side.

As the Sandusky neared the Canada shore, at early dawn, anylong ever sweet sweeting the

As the sandusky neared the Canada shore, at early dawn, anxious eyes were sweeping the horizon in search of the Davis boat. At last a faint puff of smoke was seen away in the distance, and at fifteen minutes past 7 o'clock the wrecker steamer Magnet, of Detroit, having on board Davis and his trainer, Johnny Mack, of Detroit, besides about two hundred and fifty passengers came alongside.

passengers came alongside.

There was a good deal of cruising about for a good landing spot before this object could be effected, and it was not till half-past nine that the Sandusky was secured to the rude dock at Point Peice Island. The Magnet came up about half an hour after

the Sandusky was secured to the rude dock at Point Peice Island. The Magnet came up about haif an hour after.

The Detroit party was not as orderly as the one from Cleveland. On the way down two or three free fights of the bloodlest character took place on the Magnet, one man having half of an ear bitten off, and another miserable youth losing two-thirds of a little finger, which was devoured by his opponent.

That portion of Point Pelee that had been selected for the battle was a quiet place, a flat region interspersed with woods and open glades. A spot in a grassy side field not far back from the landing was selected for the ring, and the work of pitching it commenced without unnecessary delay, under the supervision of the veteran Mackay.

The articles of agreement for the match between Elliott and Davis were signed on the 1st of April last. Elliott has been in training ever since at Jim Brown's, Cleveland, and Davis at Johnny Mack's, Detroit.

At twenty minutes past ten o'clock Elliott shied his castor into the ring, and his tall, lithe form quickly followed it. His appearance was the signal for loud cheers. Davis put in an appearance at thirty minutes past ten o'clock, and was likewise generously cheered. He walked straight to Elliott's corner and cordially shook him by the hand.

George O'Mally, of New York, was chosen

shook him by the hand.

George O'Mally, of New York, was chosen referce. The umpires were McGinnis, of Detroit, for Elilott, and Arthur Gore, of Detroit, for Davis. Elilott was attended by Jim Brown and Davis. Elliott was attended by Jim Brown and Jack Henry. Davis' seconds were Johnny Mack and Joe Cole. The colors of the former were purple, with a white flower in the corner. Davis' colors were white, with a purple spray. At three minutes before eleven o'clock time was called, and the men squared for the fight.

was called, and the men squared for the fight.

Round i. After a little sparring Elliott shot out his left, hitting Davis a stinging blow over the right eye, drawing blood. Cries of 'First blood for Elliott,' and cheers. Davis countered heavily on the jaw, soon after which he was knocked clean off his feet by a bacahander from Elliott, and was carried to his corner. Time, two and a haif minutes.

Round 2. Elliott got home over Davis' eye. Davis countered heavily on Elliott's Jaw, immediately after which Elliott planted a terrific blow that opened an old wound on Davis' left cheek-bone, which had been made in a previous fight with McCoole, following it up by knocking him down in his (Elliott's) corner, Time one minute.

Round 3. Davis came up cautiously and appeared conjused by the celerity or Eliott, who danced about him seemingly with the power of hitting him when and where he chose, without the possibility of being countered upon. Elliott got a couple of blows on the nose and mouth, Davis going down. A claim of foul was here made, but was not sustained. Time, half a minute.

Round 4. Elliott opened with a smashing blow with

minute.

Round 4, Elliott opened with a smashing blow with his right under Davis' left arm, which turned him half round, when he was kn cked down by a cruel blow on the neck from Elliott's left. Time, half a minute. minute.

Round 5. Davis came up all abroad and fighting entirely on the defensive. Elilott led off with his left, and got on the nose and body of Davis, the latter countering with his left and going down. Time, half

countering with his left and going down. Time, half a minute.

Round 6. Davis commenced operating by levelling a staggering blow on Elliott's jaw, who returned it with a stinger on the left cheek, again knocking Davis down. Time, ten seconds.

Round 7. Elihott went quick to work, and knocked Davis off his feet by a blow on the breast, Cries of foul were raised, to which Davis good-humoredly replied, as he was being carried to his corner, "Do you call it foul to knock a man down?" Time, half a minute.

minute.

Bound 8. Davis was again knocked down with a swinging blow in the back. 'Fime, five seconds.

Round 9. and last, Davis went down without a blow, at which the referee decided Elliott the winner of the fight.

This announcement had no sooner been made than Elliott exclaimed, "I can whip any man in the United States for \$1000 in one month from to-day."
The battle commenced at three minutes

before II o'clock, and was finished at seven and a-half minutes past 11. Elilott had the fight his own way, Davis only going to the scratch to be knocked down or finished, as his opponent saw fit. There was no disorder on the ground during the affair, both boats starting homeward immediately after it was over, the City of Sandusky reaching the harbor at a few minutes past 4 o'clock this afternoon. An immense crowd gathered at the steamboat landing to get was infulged in on Elitott's appearance.
Charlie Galiagner, of this city goes into training for his fight with Elliott on the 9th of

FITZGERALD AND REED. LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, May 10.-A prize ght between Edward Fitzgerald and James Reed for \$1900 came off on the 1st instant, at the Green Mountain Ranche, nine miles from Dener. Colorado. The preliminaries being settled, both men

appeared in the ring and stripped for the con Reed was in splendid condition, standing five feet eight inches, and Fitzgerald, who rather thin and sallow, measured only five five. Everything being in readiness and satis factory to both parties, the fight was ordered to

Round 1. Both men at work, cautiously feeling each other's points, ending with a close and Fitzgerald nder. Round 2. Heavy counters on the body. Fitzgerald not into chancery, but succeeded in getting down.
Round 3. Fitz planted his maulers on the mouth of his antagonist, drawing first blood. Fine hand to hand fighting ensued, each giving and receiving terrible blows, resulting in a square knock down, Fitz landing

n his back. Round 4. Sparring for advantages. Several heavy Round 4. Sparring for advantages. Several heavy cunters, and Fitz down on one kneet. Round 5. Reed forced the righting retting in some heavy body blows, countering with his right on the breast and forehead. Fits got in a heavy body blow; Round 6 to 13. Some beavy lighting, ending with Fitz going down each time.

Round 6 to 13. Some heavy lighting, ending with Fitz going down each time.

Round 8 to 13. Some beavy lighting. Reed two terrine blows on the body, which made him more cautious. Some sparring. Fitz's head again in chancery, when he received terrific punishment, and was then thrown. Reed failing heavily upon him.

Rounds 17 to 49. Nearly the same as the preceding rounds, Fitz exidently failing.

Rounds 50 to 58. Reed had it all his own way, Fitz going down to avoid punishment.

Round 57. Heavy lighting on this round, both men bleeding profusely.

sleeding profusely. Rounds 58 to 79. Reed forcing the fighting, while Fire did little more than parry his blows, and goes to rass. Round so. Fitz received a terrible upper cut on the

ce, bringing a fresh supply of claret, Rounds 81 to 85.—Sparring for time and wind. The eavy fighting beginning to tell on both men, Fitz avy fighting beginning to tell on both men, Fizz ffering the most. Rounds 87 to 91.—As usual, heavy counters, Fitz

Rounds 57 to 91.—As usual, heavy counters, Fitz down every time,
Round 94.—Short exchanges and skilful parrying.
Reed got in a terrific upper cut on the frontispiece, which knocked Fitz nearly crazy.
Round 95.—Heavy blows were taken and given by both, ending in a clinch, Reed throwing Fitz on the ropes, from which they both fell heavily. Reed on top. Both carried to their corners
Round 95th, and last.—Time was called, but it was evident that Fitz could scarcely respond, the last fall having a dam-sging effect on him. His seconds got him on his plus. Reed made a light pass at him, which he partially parried, and dropped in a fainting condition. The fight lasted one hour and forty-nine minutes. Both men badiy puni-hed,—N. Y. Heraid.

An Incident,-On the last occasion when Charles Kean played "Louis XI" in Endinburg. at the Theatre Royal, after the attendants had proclaimed, "The King is dead," a devout Irishman exclaimed, "And may the Lord have mercy on his guilty sowl !" as for the moment he thought the scene was real.

# RECONSTRUCTION. | PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

SENATOR WILSON IN ALABAMA. Monroomeny, Ala., May 10.—Senator Wilson arrived here to-night, and was escorted to the Excharge Hotel by a large torchlight procession of freedmen. He will speak at the Capitol to-morrow afternoon, at 5 o'clock

JUDGE KELLEY IN NEW ORLEANS. HIS CORDIAL RECEPTION-HE IS WAITED UPON BY SOME OF THE MOST WEALTHY AND INFLUENTIAL CITIZENS OF THE STATE, ETC.

New Orleans, May 10.—The advent of Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, in this city has pro-duced considerable excitement among the loyal people, and has inspired no little hopefulness in the radical politicians. The ex-Rebeis are not over-pleased with the matter, so their newspaper organs almost ignore Mr. Kelley's mission, while the rank and file do not disguise their belief that the reign of disloyalty is near its close.

its close.

The Judge held a levee to-day in the City Hall, where a large concourse of the most respectable people waited upon him. Among others were Governor Wells, Judge Howell, Heistand Warmonth, and the veteran Judge Taliaferro, who denounced the Rebels at the Secession Convention; United States Commissioner Shannon, State Attorney-General B. L. Lynch, Major Dumas, and Aristide Marc, gentlement of large fortune, and formerly slave-owners, who, though apparently white, are classed with the proscribed race. Professor Vallas, of Alexandria College, where General Sherman studied, Colonel A. P. Field, who some two years ago made an assault with a knife on Judge Kelley in Washington, after the delivery of his great negro suffrage speech, also called and expressed his gratification at meeting Judge pressed his gratification at meeting Judge Kelley in New Orleans on his present outliness. For two hours the citizens continued paying their respects. In the morning the Mayor took the guest of the city to see the colored schools, which are numerous and in a high state of

#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

efficiency.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—
Desertion cases were before this Court. The City of
Philadelphia vs. James Moore. In this case the wife
stes for support upon the ground of desertion on the
part of her husband. From the evidence it appears
that several inmates of the house caused an estrangement between Mr. Moore and his wife, and, as the
indy herself says, the disrespect with which these
is mates treated her made her home unbearable.
She repeatedly applied to her husband for a correction
of these evils, and he repeatedly promised that he
would see to it; but it was never attended to, and the
result was a separation. The wife says that if her
instand will not support her, she will become a
clarge of the Guardians of the Poor.
But the Court said that the question was, whether
her friends, her husband, or the almshouse would
have to support the lady.
The matter is not yet concluded.
COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, P J.

have to support the lady.

The matter is not yet concluded.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Allison, P. J.

The usual Saturoay business was before the Court.

The Commonwealth, ex rei John W. Thackra.—In this case the relator was charged with having fraudulently appropriated another's goods to his own use.

Thomas W. Subers testified that he was employed as wagon master by the Eagle Gold and Silver Mining Company of Colorado; that the company was indebted to him for his services; part of this indebtedness was paid in two certificates of stock, one for ten shares and another for fifty shares; the relator, Mr. Thackra the prosecutor's brother-in-law, was present when these certificates were made out; as Subers was on the eve of returning to the plains. Mr. Thackra suggested that the certificates be left with him for safe keeping; Mr. Subers left the certificates with him, and went away; after an absence of considerable length he returned and found that Mr. Thackra, one of the Directors of this Company, also pretending that he had the authority of attorney, which he really had not, had gone to the office of this Company and had had these shares of stock transferred to his wife, the prosecutor's sister. He endeavored to get them back, but Mr. Thackara would not return them. It was attempted to show by crossermination that Subers was indebted to Thackara, and these shares were detained for the debt. But the Court declined to admit this, and upon the evidence decided to remand the relator for trial, upon a charge of larceny as ballee. White for relator, Chambers for the prosecution.

The Commonwealth ex rel, Dr. William Clark vs. Sheriff. This was a charge of false pretenses torought by Dr. Henry Rittenhouse. Dr. Rittenhouse testified that Dr. Clark came to him and spoke of the Kevstone Gold Mining Company of Culorado, He said that he had heard from a frieged, in whom he had the greatest confidence, that this was a very jutcrative scheme, and that he himself had invested Same

stone Gold Alming Company of Colorado, He said that he had heard from a friery, in whom he had the greatest confidence, that this was a very jugrative scheme, and that he himself had invested \$200, and that he knew the land upon which the Company was based to be very valuable. Upon these representations he, Dr. Rittenhouse, paid \$1000 for one share. At the close of our report it had not been shown that the land was not valuable, or wherein these representations were false.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood,—Renjah S. Hunt vs. James P. Bruner. An action to recover for work and labor done. On trial,

# The French Post Office.

The number of post offices in France, which in 1791 was only 1419, is now not far short of 5000. The sale of postage stamps has risen from 4.446,766 francs in 1849 to 60,695,548 francs, a sixth of the latter sum being contributed by Paris alone. About eight times as many articles now pass through the post as in 1825. 1865 the figures were—311,095,000 ordinary letters, 3.722.000 registered packets, 106,000,000 francs, 275,499,120 journals, printed papers and patterns, and 4.124,556 money orders. Thirty housand employes conduct the service; 43,000 letter-boxes are daily filled and emptied many times, and every year the mails travel 27,730,000 kilometres by rail, and 51,700,000 on the high ways. When the new lines are open the total journeys will not be far short of 100,000,000 of

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Telegraph, Saturday, May 11, 1867. There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held. 10-40s sold at 99%, no change; 1072 was bid for July, 1865, 5-20s; 1084 for 1862 5-20s; 1111 for 6s of 1881, and 1051@106 for June and August 7:30s. City loans were in fair demand. The new issue sold at 102@102i, an dvance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$, and old do, at \$6\frac{1}{2}\$, no change.

Railroad shares were dull. Reading sold at 511@52, a slight advance; and Camden and Am-

boy at 1304, no change; 524 was bid for Pennsylvania; 28 for Little Schuylkill; 62 for Norris town; 57 for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylva-nia; 575 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira com-won; 13 for Catawissa common; 27 for Catawissa preferred; 55 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 441 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were un-changed. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 19; and Hestonville at 121@13; 27 was bid for Spruce and Pinc; and 65 for West Philadelphia. Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Girard sold at 55, and Western at 88. 54 was bld for Commercial; 94 for Northern Liberties; 314 for Mechanics'; 110 for Tradesmen's; 41 for Con-solidation; 57 for Commonwealth; 65 for Corn Exchange; and 60% for Union,

In Canal shares there was very little doing. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 21, no change. 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 52½ for Lehigh Navigation; 15] for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. The range for call toans is 4 to 5 per cent., and for prime indorsed paper 61/27 per cent. Quotations of Gold—10\(\hbar{1}\) A. M., 136\(\har{1}\); 11 A. M., 136\(\har{1}\); 12 M., 136\(\har{1}\); 1 P. M., 136\(\har{1}\), a decline of 1\(\har{1}\)
on the closing price last evening.

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Money, though still in good supply, is more active, and less is said of cheap rates. On call the rates are 5@6, with a good deal at 7 on ordinary collaterais. Commercial bills sell at 61@ 74 for first and 8@9 for second grade.

"As the year wears on, and the compound notes mature and are replaced by gold-bearing bonds, money cannot be expected to be much cheaper, but the reverse. The present rates are as low as can be reasonably expected, and the next change will be upward."

Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS,

\$6000 Ward Frank 78

#### Philadelphia Trade Report.

130@132.

SATURDAY, May 11 .- The demand for Flour is entirely from the home consumers, who purchase only enough to supply their most pressing wants. The receipts and stocks continue light, and holders, parsicularly of good family grades, are firm in their views. Sales of 900 barrels, including superfine, at spring 10, extras at \$1950661125. Northwestern extra family at \$13@14'75. Pennsylvania and Ohio extra

family at \$13@14.75. Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at \$13@15, California at \$16.50@17, and \$8. Louis at \$17@17.30. Rye Flour is held at \$8. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a fair inquiry for prime Wheat, but the absence of supplies restricts operations. Sales of 500 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$3.34. Rye ranges from \$1.70@1.75 for Southern, Western, Pennsylvania and Canada. Corn—There was considerable offering to day, and prices declined \$6. \$\overline{\text{\$\sigma}}\$ bushel. Sales of 10.000 bushels yellow at \$1.29\(\overline{\text{\$\sigma}}\$, including 2000 bushels on secret terms. Oats remain without change. Sales of 5000 bushels Pennsylvania at \$000. The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was at \$12.75 ton.

Whisky-Prices are nominally unchanged.

Twain .- The mantle of Artemus has fallen, etc. At least so say our contemporaries, who got into that habit at the demise of Tyrone Power, and have kept in it ever since. But the mantle of the Celtic comedian had an unpleasant tendency to slip from the shoulders of its recipients before it had fairly got the hang of their figures. Thus, we remember it, on its fluttering away from the form of Collins to another, whose name we have forgotten, whence it glided to Brougham. Mark Twain is a successful lecture actor—a cross between Hackett and Josh Silsbee—in fact, a Western "Yank." His name, to indicate his elecutionary quality, should be Twang. But his twang is jolly, and genial in its resonance. His opening hit, made by ingenious repetition of a thrice-told tale, recalls Doestick's first production (originally a private letter to a friend), descriptive of a trip to Niagara and a marvellously multiplied glass of ale. We were able to hear only a portion of the lecture, but heard enough to make us thankful that the fate which has taken away Artemus has left us Twain. "May his tribe increase."

Zoological.—The Jardin des Plantes has lately received several new animals from South America, including a young stag of great elegance. It has also received a gigantic erab from Japan, the fore legs of which are our feet one inch in length.

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ..... STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, Providence, Lathbury,
Wickersham & Co.

Barque Cotin McNeil, White, New Orleans, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Barque Hunterson, Neilson, Antwerp, Peter Wright & Son.

Schr Dauntless, Coombs Savannah, J. E. Bazley&Co.

Schr B. H. Jones, Davis, Savannah, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr Rippling Wave, Gross, Boston, D. Cooper & Co.

Schr Rippling Wave, Gross, Boston, D. Cooper & Co.

Schr M. Bowman, Charlesworth, Millville, Captain,
Schr G. W. Krebs, Carlisle, Potomac River, Captain,
Schr S. Fisher, Dixon, Potomac River, Captain,
Schr J. S. Shindler, Lee, Boston, Street & Co.

Schr M. Stealman, Stealman, Boston, Boston, Streick, C.

Schr M. Stealman, Stealman, Beston, L. G. & G. S.

Schr M. Stealman, Stealman, Beston, L. G. & G. S.

Co. Schr M. Steelman, Steelman, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier. Schr Hannah Little, Godfrey, Boston, L. Audenried & Co. Schr Hattle, Carter, Salem, Rommel & Hunter. Schr L. Audenried, Crawford, Beverly, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr Charles Hill, Cheeseman, East Cambridge, Borda,
Kellar & Nutting.
Schr George H. Bent, Smith, Cambridgeport, Day,
Huddell & Co.
Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, Gloucester, Hammett &
Neill.

Neil. Schr J. B. Allen, Case, Nantucket, Castner, Stickney & Wellington. & Wellington.
Schr Alabama, Vangilder, Saco, Preston Coal Co.
St'r Diamond State, Taibot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff. Str Diamond State, Talbot, Baitimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Dictator, Nickerson, 13 days from Havada, with sugar to J. Mason & Co.

Schr Elizabeth Magee, Barnes, 8 days from Sagua, with sugar to J. Mason & Co.

Schr J. Baxter, Baxter, 8 days from Boston, with mase, to Crowell & Collina.

Bear Joseph F. Ames, Turner, 4 days from Vinalhaven, with stone to captain.

Schr D. E. Wolfe, —, from Wilmington, N. C. with lumber to captain.

Schr D. E. Wolfe, —, from Wilmington, N. C. with lumber to captain.

Schr Potomac, Eldridge, 5 days from Norfolk, with sbingles to S. Bolton & Co.

Schr Kedfon, Herring, 3 days from Alexandria, in ballast to captain.

Schr L. Audenried, Crawford, from Boston.

Schr Hannah Little, Godfrey, from Boston.

Schr Hannah Little, Godfrey, from Roxbury.

Schr Reading RR, No. 42, Rodan, from Washington.

Schr J. B. Allen, Case, from Nantucket.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer W. C. Pierpont. Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Obrrespondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Overespondence of the Philadelphia Exchange,
LEWIS, Del., May 2.—Mr. Edward Mauli, pilot, reports the following vessels as having gone to sea to-day:—Ship W. J. Hatfield, for Quebec; barques Victoria, for Cork: Frank Lovett and Boyal Charlie, for Havre; brigs George G. Roberts, for Barbados; Idella, for Cardenas; Uncle Jerry, for Portland; and sohr C. McCarthy, for Aspinwall, all from Philadelphia.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA Brig Birchard and Torrey, hence, at Boston yester day. Schr E. J. Raynor, Raynor, hence for Mystic, at New Schr North Pesterday.

Schr N. J. Brayton, Milliken, for Philadelphia or Georgetown, salled from Providence 9th 1981.

Schr M. Smith, Preston, hence for Greenport, a t Schr M. Smith. Preston, hence for Greenport, at New York yesterday.

Schra M. Patten, Harding, and Reno, Chase, hence for Portland: Maria Roxana, Palmer, and R. Vanneman, Brower, do. for Portsmouth: W. H. Dennis, Lee, do for Saiem; C. Hall, Doughty, do. for Inswich; Baltimore, Dix, do for Eastport; Cerro Gordo, Hodgdon, do, for Newburyport; E. Matthews, McElwee; E. H. Graham, Smith; N. E. Clark, Scull: Oneida, Davis E. Stetson, Robinson; D. S. Riner, Huntley; M. G. Farr Maloy; S. Price, Stevens, M. D. Ireland; Ireland; C. A. Rogers, Frambes; and R. W. Tull, hence for Boston, at Holmes; Hole Sth inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, May 10.—Arrived, steamship Virgo
Rodgers, from Savannah.
Ship Calumet, Lunt, from Calcutta.
Ship Koomar, Griffin, from London.
Ship Albert, Meyer, from Bremen.
Barque Maris S, Medonien, from Antwerp.
Barque Cuba, Sundberg, from Huenos Ayres.
Barque Cuba, Sundberg, from Havana.
Brig Zuomitan, Fargenstrom, from Montevid